REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,252.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

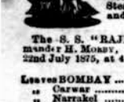
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Moody, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd July 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	July 1875. 22	Leaves Madras	July 1875. 6
„ Carwar	24	„ Mulapatam	7
„ Narrakel	28	„ Cocconada	8
„ Alleppey	29	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo	31	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Negapatam	Aug. 3	„ False Point	11
„ Pondicherry	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moulmein Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

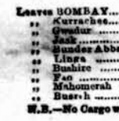
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bunzorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

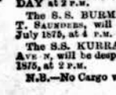
The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	July 1875. 21	Leaves Busreh	August 1875. 9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gwadur	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	15
„ Linga	Aug. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	24
„ Mahomerah	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27
„ Busreh	Arrival 6		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

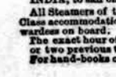
The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayre, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 24th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board;

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 1st January 1875. No. 9, Hummum Street,

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
		Augusy.		
SUMATRA	E. Christian	3468	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Reynoldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,969 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above for sailing at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

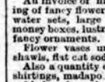
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 17th July 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.



THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 24th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,572 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRIPOLI 3,, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,577 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

Fares.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PADOWS OR CARGO BOATS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the Prere Land and Pier Company, Limited, sell by Public Auction at their Bunder, at Sewree, on account of the parties who have not paid the Bunder Rent.

20 Padows as they now lie with all their appurtenances.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, books, &c., on the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the premises now occupied by the Girgaum Police Court.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction at his residence, Girgaum Back Road, the household furniture, &c., of the late James Low, Esq. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following goods:—

5 Bales Grey shirtings, 6 and 7 lbs
4 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ lbs.
6 ditto ditto T Cloths, 5 lbs.

By order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press, and on account of the Author—708 copies Sanskrit and Goozeratee Dictionary.

2,183 copies Refer and Learn, or the English and Mahratee Dictionary.

35 copies bound ditto ditto ditto ditto, compiled by Rajmo Tatya Raoji Ranjit.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following:

1 Case silk Damask Lining for Carriages, &c., 5 cases assorted colours Cloth, 2 cases union cloth, 2 bales T. cloth, 1 case night caps, 23 cases English hemp rope from 2½ inches to 4½ inches, 6 cases wax vesta matches in Japanned tin boxes, 1 case magenta colouring.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Popat Somchund:—

Y & C, 4260/95 5 bales violet dye, each 50 lbs, in tins of ½ lb. each "Futtee" Ticke".

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 20th July 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their third Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, viz.:—

An invoice of nicely gilted rich Bohemian glassware, consisting of fancy flower vases, liquor, powder, toilet, vine, claret, and water sets, large size liquor sets, inkstands, penautine pots, money boxes, lustres, candlesticks, and many other varieties of fancy ornaments.

Flower vases under domes, sealingwax, copying books, shawls, flat cut sodawater tumblers, brass locks.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, prints, cholies, &c.

2 bales of woollen cloth of different colours.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

7 cases plain and flowered leather cloths of different colours.

By order of Hajee Dada Fuckeer Mahomed—

1 case of cutlery of different sorts, by the celebrated maker Rogers and Sons.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZERBINO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zerbino.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. To receive and pass the Accounts for the six months ending June 30th.
2nd. To receive and consider the Directors' Report upon the working of the Mill during the half year ending June 30th.
3rd. To declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

Broach, 16th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
Established 1809.

President:
His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Vice-Presidents:
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
The Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 6	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs. a. p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25 6 0
The old rates do do	30 12 0
The Standard	31 8 0
The Universal	29 0 0
The Commercial	34 0 0
The London and Lancashire	33 8 8
The City of Glasgow	31 8 0
The Church of England	30 0 0
The Royal	30 0 0
The Alliance	31 10 0

INDIAN BRANCH:

CENTRAL OFFICE: 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
Capt. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
Agents—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY.

Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
Medical Referees:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay.

4, Hornby Row.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, competent in both English and Gujerathi, to attend from 5 to 7 P.M. Apply to "M. C." at Khoja General Library.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE; two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply "L.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MILL STRAPPING, Superior Quality, best ever imported—2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches. Apply to T. LICK, NIXON and Co.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK, able to correspond in English, Portuguese or Indo-Britou preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of the Manager *Bombay Steamship Co.*

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C.E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE during 12 months, from 1st instant, of the ASHES from Locomotive Engines usually sold by the Company at the following Stations:—

	Estimated quantity.
Golwood	200 Tons.
Bulsar	50 „
Amrolee	550 „
Baroda	250 „
Ahmedabad (including Wadwan line)	450 „

Tenders must be for the whole quantity from each Station and not per Ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel Works.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Parel Works, 13th July 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mrs. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15¼ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15¾ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, is a capital throughout Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½, a good fencer, and will make a grand hunter.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gelding, 14-3 high, recently imported.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (with out Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Want of Digestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold by all the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. and

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 133
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 168
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90. Cottons manufactured by the Williamsatic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for these Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ... „ 3
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

The extensive reputation of our having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped on the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	Rs. 14 per doz. qts
Vray Canon	...	„ „ 18 „
Chateau Leoville	...	„ „ 22 „
Chateau Lafite	...	„ „ 26 „ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	„ „ 15 „ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ... Rs. 3-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clive.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 dos. tins at Re. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY

THE COMPANY'S reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to say that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enables them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price unequalled in Western India.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to test the quality of the Company's brands when comparing quotations with competing Houses.

REVISED CASH PRICE LIST.

23rd JUNE 1875.

Sherries.	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	30 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Desert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	...
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and f

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH JULY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning is reported to have opened with a fair demand, but from the fact of the probable sales being only put at 10,000 bales, the improvement, if such there be, is evidently very slight. The actual imports are given at 4,000 bales.

We are still without the American figures for the past week, but a summary of the daily advices, shows the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	3,000	8,000	14,700
„ Exports to U. K...	11,000	10,000	22,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,448,000	3,742,700	3,530,700
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,206,000	1,784,000	1,839,000

Futures on Saturday were unchanged, but Mid. Uplands on the spot had fallen from 15⅛ to 15⅛ cents. per lb., the decline, however, being partially accounted for by a fall of ¼ per cent in the price of Gold.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant compares with the same date on the past two years as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,440,000	2,548,230	2,419,530
„ „ „ Surats	1,080,000	1,043,519	1,111,460

Rupee Paper on Saturday was quoted at a decline of ¼ for Fours and Fours and a half, but Fives and a half were unchanged. The only alteration in the weekly quotations for Indian Bank shares was an advance of 10s. in the Chartered.

The total Coin in the Bank of France was £61,756,000, against £62,000,000, and the notes in circulation £98,500,000, against £96,875,000 a week ago. A further payment of £60,000 went into the Bank of England on Saturday, making £191,000 paid in since last Thursday's return, but notwithstanding this, the advance in the value of Wheat renders an immediate reduction in the Bank rate less probable than it was. Consols this morning are quoted at 94½, a recovery of ⅛ ; French Rentes at 105, an advance of ⅛.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 17th instant, shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec.	Rs. 3,30,614
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	2,98,877
Deposits	Dec. „	14,75,913
Government Securities	Inc. „	3,75,033
Loans	Inc. „	10,14 295
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	1,87,957
Bullion	Inc. „	4,29,997
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	72,419
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	24,03,524

These alterations show an undoubted increase in the demand for money, to all appearance however chiefly due to operations outside in Government Paper, and as the Cash Balance of the Bank is still large for the time of year, there is no reason to look for any change in the position of the Money Market.

The price of Bar Silver in London had recovered 1/16d. per oz. according to Reuter's telegram of Saturday, but the margin in favour of the Banks is still too great to induce any alteration in STERLING EXCHANGE. The operations reported today have again been very limited and rates are the same as they closed for last mail, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs-9 7-16 to 15-32d. per rupee,	
Do 6 months' sight	Rs-9 15 16d.	„
Credits 3	„ Rs-9 15-16d.	„
Documents 3	„ Rs-10d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any transactions worthy of note.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is still fairly active, and if anything, rates are a shade firmer. There are buyers but no sellers of Fours at Rs. 102¾ ; Fours and a-half at Rs. 103¼ ; Fives and a-half at Rs. 109.

In the SHARE MARKET, with the exception of an enquiry for Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 735, there has been very little doing. Press shares are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is still dull and tending downwards, Dhurrumsey having lost Rs. 10 of Saturday's advance ; Flemings being Rs. 15, Jewraz Baloo Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share lower. Bombay Burmah Trading Company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,745 per share.

COTTON is very dull owing to the dull accounts from Home and the continued absence of buyers from the market. Nominally prices are unchanged, but business is really practicable on easier terms. The receipts for the three days are only 1,032 bales.

FREIGHTS are entirely nominal. There is virtually no Canal steamer on the berth at the moment, and the P. and O. quote £2-10 per ton for Liverpool. The Accrington is the only sailing ship available, and gets what little cargo there is offering at £2 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS the extent of business doing is still very limited, but such transactions as do take place are in favour of sellers, stocks in first hands being very small.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ do.	Bank of Bengal	1450
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	735
5,150	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1200
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	205
40,000	20	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	12½	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	439

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	25,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1145
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	115
1,750	2,000	10	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	12,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1301 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.c	Albert Co., Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1100
100	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	3700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	730
155	500	all	60 p.c	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	200 p.c	Indian Press Co.	360
400	250	all	8 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	37½ p.c	Carwar Co.	850
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	( )
500	1,389	all	175 p.c	Colaba Press Co.	4100
500	200	all	Nil.	Dhoolera P. & G. Co.	200
852	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1150
1,150	5,000	all	200 p.c	Fort Press Co.	2500
300	2,000	25	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.	410
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	350
3,125	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	405
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1350
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	760
300	50	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
690	500	725	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	425
100	1,000	750	...	Schultz & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1000
450	1,000	...	100 p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,050
2,000	150	150	10	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	8	Coka Spinning	775
5,800	1,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	915
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c	Great Eastern	1,000
700	1,000	all	60 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	950
750	1,000	all	100 p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	80	...	Khandelah Spinning	950
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Spinning	1,050
3,000	1,000	all	100 p.c	Muzarjee Spinning	1,075
4,000	625	all	50 p.c	Oriental	650
...	1,000	500	...	Prince of W. Spinning	650
1100	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soondercbas Spinning	950
500	1,000	250	31½ p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276½

* Per share for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th July, compared with the statement issued on 10th July :—

LIABILITIES.	10th July Rs.	17th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of 10,000 of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,625	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,725	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,500	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,47,625	
	99,89,125	99,94,475
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,03,03,391	99,72,777
Do. do. do. at Branches	22,20,696	19,31,419
Other Deposits	1,25,80,925	1,19,05,913
Post Bills	33,608	32,695
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,98,633	5,01,344
	3,68,85,378	3,58,38,623

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	45,78,890	49,53,923
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,72,534	12,66,236
Loan on Security of do. do.	19,69,179	20,81,474
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,952	3,752
Bills Discounted	1,31,20,974	1,30,62,017
Stamps	4,858	4,756
Dead Stock Rs. 5,07,264		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000		
	3,92,354	3,92,354
Bullion	10,18,300	12,49,197
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,54,816	4,82,507
Cash and Currency Notes	1,38,93,641	1,04,90,117
	3,68,85,378	3,58,38,623

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MINDORA, 970 tons, Captain Stack will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP ANTWERP, 1,731 tons, Captain N. Chambers, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Polluce, Captain Spendan, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KUSHACHEB, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, (July 16th), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s.s. ZEBLINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dawdney, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool, (June 16th) calling at Port Said and Malta, via the Suez Canal with the following cargo :—94 bales twist, 195 packages beer, 20 packages corks, 4 cases thread, 210 packages cottons, 51 cases brandy, 8 cases wine, 100 cases soap, 1,393 packages hoops, 31 cases glassware, 113 tons coals, 14 packages yellow metal sheets, 5 packages alum, and 515 packages iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE s. s. MENZALEH, 1,267 tons, Captain P. L' Rhode, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from London (June 19th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo—434 cases candles, 302 cases wine, 11 bottles quicksilver, 253 cases salamoniac, 253 cases wine glasses, 218 cases champagne, 431 packages paper, 24 packages cottons, 677 packages beer, 164 cases tinplates 380 packages oilmanstore, 258 packages provision, 1,432 packages brandy, 215 cases colour, 148 cases varnish, 10 cases stout, 15 cases ale 490 kegs nails, 25 packages soda, 49 packages glassware, 173 packages ale, 291 packages gunpowder, 144 bales twist, 9 cases acid, 50 cases slate pencil, 233 cases gin, 3 cases cochineal, 390 cases wine and spirit, 288 packages bottles, 21 cases glass, 2,304 kegs spelter, 5,168 bars iron, 16 cases yellow metal sheets, 27 cases copper, 300 cases lead, 1 case boots, 35 cases soaps, and 51 cases tumblers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Menzaleh (s)	Rhode	London, June 19.
19	Zeblino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, June 16.
19	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Eva Carvill	Hogg	Hull.
	John Starr	Kyfkoglo	Calcutta, via Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Antwerp, Chambers, to Callia.

Barque Minadra, Stack, to Moulmein.

The Steamer Golconda, to Australia &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

15 Arcot (s) ..... Sharp ..... Moulmein, July 5.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

15 Abyssinia (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

Patna (s) .... Calcutta via N. Ports.

July. DEPARTURES.

14 Olive Branch (s) .... Coast seeking.

16 Abyssinia(s) .... Calcutta via N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 4 cases hardware, Cawasjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Coromandel s, 12 packages sherry and 26 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Surat s, 20 cases pott paper, Joseph Soares.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Surat s, 2 cases claret, Rogers and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 1 case hardware, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 20 cases brandy, L. Sibile and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 80 bales cotton, Dayall Jairaz ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Kessowjee Ooka ; 53 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Clive s, 69 bales wool, Horjeewan Vussanjee.
Delhi s, 54 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee ; 30 bales cotton, Jewraz Dewjee ; 28 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Megjee Dossa ; 45 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 5 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed ; 1,032 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Burmah s, 52 cwts sandle wood, Goosub Lutcef.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 300 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 100 bales cotton and 19 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Bhimjee Soonderjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 500 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co ; 4,002 cwts wheat, and 2,714 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 7 bales woollen rugs, C Grandona ; 408 cwts teel seed oil, and 6404 cwts. gingelly seed, Rally Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 19 cwts fishmaws, Lodhabhoy Khakey ; 75 bales cotton, Gairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 502 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

HIGH COURT—20TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lallobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadas Savuklal v Jeikram Hemjee—Ardaseer Framjee—Part heard.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank v Bhaidas Jumnadas—Short cause.

Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dew Currun Cullianjee and another v Khoja Kha Vulled Hoossein Khan Mona Woman Claimant.

LONG CAUSES.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Advocate-General v The Cazee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—For further hearing.
548-74—Jeferson and Payne—Jaithamund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and other—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In person—Nujee Tulliani v Jiwa Dhunjee, Ram Dhunjee—In person.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevundas Doolubdas v Dewallee co—In person.
563-74—Balcrustna—Ragoonath Kri-hnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317 74—Shamrow—Antajee Sakharam Pandit v Anandrow Vitharck and other—M M Munshi.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and other—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Shipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

127-75—Jefferson and Payn. —Jaitha Akba and others v Aga Mahomed Sukki Khan.
167-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—The Omrawatti Cotton Mills Ld v Dayal Ru tonsey.
327-75—Lynch and Tob'n—The L B and M Bank Ld v Motilall Ramchundji—Tyabjee and Sayani.
328-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Kessowjee Succaram—Mr Kirtikar.
330-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Lieut-Col Arthur Phelps.
2.0-75—Macfarlane and Shipsey—Rustomjee Sorabjee and others v Hassen Hadjeby.
347-75—Prescot and Winter—Kullianjee Muddonjee v Premchund Roychund.

LONG CAUSES.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayn Bhatt—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M B Barbhaya.
557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Sheker—F V Kirtikar.
520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantzaw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.
167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier Janardhun and O.
703-73—Hearn, Cleve'and and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

604-74—Khunderao Morojee—Khunderao Morojee v Purshotumdass Munmohundass and another.
96-75—Macfarlane and S. pey—Bhowan Mooljee and another v The Rutlombae and oth rs—Tyabjee and Sayani.
301-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—John Sands and others v Khimjee Jadhowjee.
302-75—Jefferson Ld Payne—Peerbhoy Kaimjee v Ebrahimbhoy Dawe.
343-75—Lynch and Tobin—Atmaram Juggonnath v Moroba Bajee.
344-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ibjee Oomersey and others v Lladhur Govindjee and another.
345-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rutna Rutia and others v Sarabai widow and another.
346-75—Bicknel James Bradshaw v Dhurumsey Ruttonsee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

59-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Abdula Nathoo v Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba.
C3-75—H Pollock—Canjee Majee v Coverjee Megjee—G S Judge.
66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram v Mathooradass Lallobhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
75-75—Mr Kortikar—Ragoo Balloo v Raghoonath Damoodhur—In person.
78 75—Kimington Hore and Langley—Khooshal Motichund and another v Bhanjee Hurpal and others—Tyabjee and Saya i.
83-75—Fletcher and Smith—William Humphrey Jones v Henry Gamble and another—Kimington Hore and Langley.
81-75—A Framjee—C H Emmet v Pallonjee Somonjee Vania.
86-75—Jefferson and Payne—Jadowjee Cuma v Tapibee widow—K Morojee.
89-75—Lynch and Tobin—Runneedass Toolacdas v Natha Jadowjee and Forbes and Winter.
93-75—In Person—Doonger Moola v Hubeb Hajee and another.
99-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Hurrytumbakjee v Hunnant Mahadeo.
90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdoni Betecjee Maharaj v Shri Bijnathjee B Maharaj.
99-75—Mr B Barbhoy—Pestonjee Hormusjee B Wadia v Oosman Somanjee and others.
93-75—In Person—Sha Poona Asoo and others v Shamjee Ludha and others—G S Judge.
103-74—Shamrao—Meghbai widow Dayal Bhimjee—K Morojee

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Drummond, Captain, Bengal 7th Regt N I, to appear before a Med Board, from Jullunder.
Dickens, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Gordon, Captain, Bombay General List, on leave, from England (June 19th).

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Martin Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

JULY 16.

Miles, Lieut Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave to Poona.

JULY 19.

Phillips, Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join to Secundrabad.
Roberts, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty to Baroda.
Lyons, Surg Major Bengal Med Dept, to join, to Alipore.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 15.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Burne, Offg Asst Political Agent and Supt, Bahawalpur State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty days, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Lt-Col H J Hawes, late Depy Comr, Karnal, obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to retiring from the service, under Rule 2, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1875.

Under the authority conveyed in Financial Dept Resolution No 963, dated 30th April 1875, Maj E A C Lambert, Offg Cant Mag Rawalpindi, is appointed substantively Cant Mag of Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Nov 1874, for the remaining period of Lt-Col G E Hewett's absence on leave, or until further orders. Maj Lambert will continue to officiate as Cant Mag of Rawalpindi.

Punjab Government Gazette Order No 2357, dated 16th June 1875 is hereby cancelled.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col H N Miller, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, returned from the privilege leave granted him, by Punjab Order No 50 of 19th April, on the forenoon of the 29th June, and assumed charge of his office from Col Yeadon.

Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery.

Mr H W Jackson, Dist Supdt of Police, Jullundur, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D H Hunter is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jullundur, during Mr Jackson's absence on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C J Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 16th June to the 31st Aug 1875, to proceed to Murree.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Sialkot Brigade Order, dated 30th June 1875, appointing Surgn Maj C G Irwin, M D, to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Sialkot, vice Surg Maj E F O'Grady, relieved.

Lahore Division Order, dated 20th April 1875, appointing Apothecary E M Barreiro to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Dalhousie, vice Asst Apothecary Campbell, relieved.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Davis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 27th March last, vice Mr F C Glas ow, invalided.

Mr F L Brown, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the accounts Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J Dempster, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will hold charge of the divis on during Mr Brown's absence.

Mr H G McKinney, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed thirty-one days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R L Lincoln, Clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, is appointed temporarily as Estimator with rank of Overseer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Office of Supdg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Circle.

Sergt F Meehan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division Sirhind Canal, is remanded to military duty.

Mr C Fleming, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is allowed one month's leave without salary, under Section 9, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail him elf of the same.

Serjt J Power, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the 3rd Division to the 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, as a temporary arrangement.

Sergt Power left the former divi ion on the 10th June 1875 and joined the latter division on the 12th June 1875.

Balmokand, Overseer, 2nd grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th June 1875.

This cancels Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 1726 I I, of 16th April 1875.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 19·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	July—1875. 12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·676	·709	·733	·689	·595	·499	·564
Temperature of the Air	81·7	83·8	82·7	81·5	79·5	80·2	82·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·8	79·4	79·0	78·7	77·3	78·2	79·5
Dew Point	77·8	77·9	77·7	77·7	76·6	77·5	78·4
Relative Humidity of Air	·889	·827	·850	·885	·909	·915	·869
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	5·8	6·4	8·0	7·6	8·0	7·8
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	84·4	87·3	86·4	85·2	82·2	82·9	86·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	77·9	78·9	80·9	79·8	77·6	76·1	78·2
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	392	452	520	631	737	747	546
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·68	0·04	0·03	0·58	0·90	2·36	0·10

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 18th July 33·37.

(a) WSW, S, SW, W, WSW, W.
(b) W, WSW, W, WSW.
(c) W, WSW, W, WSW.
(d) WSW, W, WSW, W.
(e) W, WSW, W, WSW.
(f) W, WSW, W.
(g) W, WSW, W, WSW.

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Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BEAMAN—July 14th, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. H. Beaman, 30th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BUTFOY—July 5th, at Sunnydale, Ootacamund, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Lieut. George Butfoy, Barrack Master of Bellary, aged 51 year, deeply regretted.

BLOUD—June 15th, at the Bettiah Hospital, of jaundice, Jacob John Blond, aged 39 years.

HAMMILL—July 13th, at No. 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Anna Maria Eliza, relict of the late Richard G. S. Hammill, Esq., and daughter of the late Charles Waller, Esq., formerly of the H. E. I. C. S.

JANSEN—July 15th, at Cannanore, Assist. Apothecary Albert William Jas. Jansen, Medical Department, aged 27 years, 7 months and 3 days, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

Now that the official papers relating to the Burma Mission have been published by the Government of India, the world is in as good a position as the King of that country for perceiving the precise amount of honour or success which has attended our last pompous ambassadorial procession. The King of Burma has been good enough to make an explanation, through his Minister, of his ostentatious reception of Lesseetahee, the Chinese General, upon whom rests the grave suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Margary and the inciter of the treacherous attack on Colonel Browne's expedition. His Majesty has also been good enough to agree that the "State of Western Karennee "shall remain separate and independent, "and that no sovereignty or governing "authority of any description shall be claimed "or exercised over that State"—an agreement which, on the face of it, seems to show that the Government of India and the King of Burma between them have settled that the unfortunate Karennees must remain at the unconverted herd, even though they were to desire to elect a leader from among themselves. Of course this loose wording of the agreement, which does not specifically declare that the King of Burma shall not interfere with the Karennees, may be the result of an accident; but it looks so like an Asiatic quibble that we should not wonder if it was deliberately planned by the King of Burma in order to give him a pretext for declaring the treaty broken if the Karennees presumed to exercise or claim any sovereignty or authority in their own country. At all events, the agreement is a loose informal sort of document through which Daniel O'Connell might, if he were alive, drive a score of coaches and six. If we may add to the list of diplomatic victories achieved by Sir Douglas Forsyth, we would suggest that his carpet feat should not be lost sight of. It is true that the Government of India says nothing at all about its favourite Ambassador's tremendous struggle with the King of Burma upon the question whether His Majesty would be pleased to see Queen Victoria's representative with his boots on; but the concession which Sir Douglas succeeded in obtaining in the dignified struggle should never be forgotten. Savages ought never to forget it, because of the concession which civilisation has yielded to their vanity and barbarism; the British nation ought never to forget it for reasons which will more readily occur to them if they were to suppose it possible that their Queen, instead of a Plenipotentiary had chosen to visit the King of Burma, had had to haggle some days at the Palace gate about taking her boots off, and finally to be contented with a bit of carpet to protect her stocking soles from the mud lying between the outer porch of the Palace and the throne of the Asiatic Monarch. All honour, then, to the carpet. Let it be hung in the Tower of London among other trophies of England's greatness. Let, at all events, the Government of India, in their next Resolution upon the Burma Mission, remember to do due honour to the carpet, and to Sir Douglas Forsyth's pertinacity in insisting for two whole days that it, and not the mud, should have the honour of saluting his stocking-soles.

We have looked through the Government of India's Resolution with some curiosity to know what it had to say regarding the King of Burma's reception of Leesecetahee, and we are glad to find that the King's explanation upon the subject has been treated coldly, though in our opinion it should not have been received at all unless His Majesty could solemnly aver that he was unacquainted with the Chinese General's treacherous conduct towards British subjects. The Resolution says regarding this subject that the "Government of India considered that "this explanation admitted of the further progress "of the negotiations with which Sir Douglas "Forsyth was originally entrusted." This curt reference to the matter clearly shows that Lord Northbrook does not consider the explanation satisfactory; and if anything further were wanted to prove this it is to be found in the really admirable letter which was forwarded to the Palace of Mandalay on the 21st June by Sir Douglas Forsyth. The polished sarcasm of its terms could hardly have been mistaken even by the King of Burma. "His Excellency the Viceroy regrets that "the circumstance of Lesseetahee being accredited as an ambassador from the Chinese "Government . . . . should have led to the "reception by the King of an officer gravely suspected of being concerned in the attack upon "the Mission, and His Excellency *is surprised* "that no communication was made to the British "Government either before or after the reception "of the Embassy." Then the letter goes on to point out that the nephew of Leesecetahee headed the attack on Colonel Browne's Mission, and that it was notorious that Leesecetahee was one of the chief instigators of the outrage; after which occurs the best part of the missive. "This outrage having been "directed *as much against the Burmese* as against "the British Government, the Viceroy does "not doubt that after this no communications "other than those that are absolutely necessary "will take place between the Burmese Government and Leesecetahee pending the result of the "inquiry." There is here a plain indication that, considering the attack by the Chinese was also directed against Burmese soldiers who were in Colonel Browne's escort, the Government of India suspect that the subsequent fraternisation of the King and Leesecetahee is indicative of their collusion in treachery. Add several circumstances to what the Government of India has here pointed out, and the conduct of the King of Burma stands condemned by a mass of circumstantial evidence. In the first place, to say the least, it was a "singular coincidence" that Leesecetahee and the King of Burma should have fraternised so soon after the murder of Mr. Margary in Manwyne and the attack on Colonel Browne's Mission. In the next place, the King of Burma, although lies are generally handy for any purpose in the Palace of an Asiatic ruler, does not appear to have pleaded that he had remonstrated in any way with the Chinese Government for the murderous attack which had been made upon Colonel Browne's Burmese escort, although that was obviously a natural thing to do. Again, the King of Burma, in the fullness of his lip-love for England, appears to have expressed to the British Resident at Mandalay his

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 17TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats 5¾d.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9¼d.

Oriental Bank shares..... £43-10

Chartered do. £15

Do. Mercantile Bank shares £20

Hongkong and Shanghai shares .. £19

Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £61,750,000

„ Notes in circulation £98,500,000

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 91½

4½ do. do. 92

5½ do. do. 98

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94

5 do. French Rente, 1872.....104½

Bar Silver..... 55 11/16

The sum of £60,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 19th July, 6 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 79. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind squally. Ther. max. 77, min. 73. W. B. 76. Bar. 29·77. Fall of rain 5 inches 26 cents.

TUTICORIN, 19th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·80.

VIZAGOOLA, 19th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S.W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 5 inches 72 cents.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE rumour has been current for the last day or two in Bombay that Sir Philip Wodehouse has sent in to the Secretary of State his resignation of the office of Governor of this Presidency. So far, however, there appears to be no better foundation for the rumour than the very natural belief that it is impossible for Sir Philip to remain here after having been severely censured by both the Government of India and the Secretary of State for his mismanagement of Baroda affairs. His Excellency is probably only waiting to see if Parliament will endorse these censures.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

DR. HEWLETT, Acting Sanitary Comuissioner, has gone to Punderpore to inquire into the causes of the outbreak of cholera among the pilgrims there.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Thursday evening, the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

MR. LEMESURIER, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Conder, of the G. I. P. Railway, are going to Hyderabad this week on business connected with the working of the Nizam's State Railway. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs and Colonel Hancock will, we believe, accompany the party.

MR. E. B. EASTWICK is now, we hear, at Hyderabad, where he is the guest of Sir Salar Jung. It is understood that he is engaged in studying the Berar question; though, as Mr. Eastwick's political life in England may be considered to be closed, Sir Salar Jung will hardly find in him a very useful ally.

WE understand from the *Englishman* that the fall of rain to the south of Calcutta during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last was exceptionally heavy. The crops in Magura and the surrounding Parganas are submerged, and, unless immediate measures are taken to drain off the water into the Mugra Canal, are likely to prove a total loss. The stocks of grain in the hands of the ryots being insignificant, such a calamity would result in severe and widespread distress.

THE *Madras Mail* hears that the special allowance of Rs. 1,000 received by Dr. Seward in addition to his proper salary, for attendance upon the ex-Gaekwar Mulhar Rao, has been confirmed to him by the Government of India for a period of six months, with effect from the 22nd April last; and should it be found desirable to continue him in the capacity after the expiration of that period, he is to receive 500 rupees a month for his services. This charge is to be debited to, and met from, the revenues of the Baroda State.

THE reason why all the Judicial appointments to the High Court Bench at Madras are not *pucka* is said to be that the Government intend to reduce by one the number of Judges of the High Court. Mr. Justice Kindersley has been "acting" Judge only for the last four years and a half, and is now absent on leave. Mr. Holloway and Mr. Innes are also absent on leave, and when one of these gentlemen retires the vacancy will not be filled up, and Mr. Kindersley's appointment will then be made permanent. Mr. Innes is due in Madras to-day.

THE case of our troublesome friend at Lucknow, Mr. E. D. Sinclair, has at length been settled. The Government had offered him a free passage to Australia, where he at first elected to go; since then, he sent in notice of appealing his case to the Privy Council, and has *now* chosen to take the benefit of his free passage to England, instead of to Australia. Mr. Sinclair has already left Lucknow for Bombay, and the Bombay Government have been instructed to furnish him, as soon after his arrival there as possible, with a free second class passage to England. The Simla paper supplies these particulars, and we may and that Mr. Sinclair left Bombay by the mail of the 25th June for Southampton.

THE *Ceylon Times* hears from London that the Prince of Wales intends to devote a fortnight to Sport in Ceylon at the earnest suggestion of the Duke of Edinburgh who brought away such pleasant recollections of Elephant sport. His Royal Highness, attended by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord C. Beresford, and many other sporting friends, will land at Colombo on December 1st, spend two days in the capital, witness a Kraal at Kornegalle, hold a Levee at Kandy, and then proceed to Trincomalie for a week's sport with elephants; in this way remaining about a fortnight in the island, and embarking at Trincomalie for Madras and Calcutta, returning by way of Bombay. This programme, as far as visiting Ceylon is concerned, agrees with later information published by us yesterday.

THE native merchants of Madras are reported to have petitioned the Madras Government to appoint the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, President of the Madras Municipality, chiefly because, from his great experience as a man of business, trade disputes are settled to their entire satisfaction; but they very adroitly contrive to suggest that for economical consideration Mr. Coleman should be appointed; for, they say, "Mr. Coleman would accept the office, in all probability, without any remuneration, as heretofore." Thus men who take care, doubtless, to get paid for what they do are not ashamed to accept the important services of a President of the Municipality for nothing, if they manage to delude any one into accepting the office on such terms as these. The willing horse is worked to death all the world over and no one cares for his sufferings.

APPREHENSIONS of the gravest character are being entertained regarding the supply of labour in the planting districts in Ceylon during the present season. The presence of cholera and sickness upon the Indian coast has had a deterrent effect upon Indian emigrants to Ceylon, and the number of arrivals in the North up to the present date falls far short of the average for some years past. The complaints which we have received, says the *Ceylon Times*, from almost every district of the Central Province of the shortness of labour upon estates have induced us to inquire into the matter; and we feel bound to say without any wish to cause groundless alarm, that the outlook to the planter is a very serious one. Our contemporary quotes figures to show that the number of coolies now on the estates is not more than 95,000 against an average strength of from 160,000 to 180,000. The cause of this serious state of affairs is said to be the prevalence of cholera on the Indian coast, and it is hoped that the Madras Government will do all in its power to check the further progress of the disease.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjaub for the week ending 19th June were 6,833, the number in the previous week being 7,064. Fifty-three deaths were registered under the head of cholera. Of these 37 took place in the Umballa district, 7 in the Rhagra district, and 6 in the Gurgaon district. The villages of Dhangdari, Sohana and Samalki, in the Umballa district, and the village of Baldhan Kalan, in the Gurgaon district, were the only places in which the disease assumed an epidemic character. Four hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered under the head of small-pox. Umballa, Karnal, Gurgaon and Peshawar were the districts in which the great majority of the small-pox deaths occurred. The city of Peshawar continues to suffer very severely from the disease; 30 deaths were registered there in the week. The town of Palwal, in the Gurgaon district, appears to be suffering severely from some epidemic disease, the nature of which is unknown. The death-rate of the town for the week was 102 per mille per annum. There were 390 male and 383 female births registered.

CHOLERA is still in the district of Tanjore though it is reported to be on the decline. Its ravages have been great. In the towns having Municipal Commissions, everything that knowledge or prudence could suggest, was done, and heartily done; but in the villages, where sanitary measures are never heeded, the plague had full scope, and the mortality has been lamentable. But even for the unfortunate people in such places, the authorities were very solicitous, supplying them as far as possible with medicines. It is however apparent that the Local Funds Board must try and do for these villages what the Commissioners are doing for towns. No advice or warning has the slightest effect upon a villager. He was brought up among dung-heaps, he is content to pass his days among them, and he and his buffaloes bathe and do worse in the water which he daily drinks. The disease has had unfortunately much in its favour. The land-wind, instead of blowing steadily from the west, or south-west, has blown from these points only at intervals, and has chopped round the entire compass. At this season of the year, according to a Madras paper, this is an unhealthy sign. Dr. King, the Sanitary Commission, is expected in Tanjore in a few days.

THE Shah, as might have been expected, is about to introduce into his service some of the phenomena which took his fancy in the course of his European tour. The army, which at present is an untrained gathering of men, is to be cut down a half (namely, to 30,000), and the sum which was spent on 60,000 is to be spent on the reduced army in raising efficiency according to some European military standard. But the most extraordinary European "institution" that the Shah seems to have got hold of, and adopted for his own service, is postmen, one of whom is thus described:—A few days ago the first "postman" was paraded about the bazaars and shown to the Shah. This was his costume:—A light green tunic, red trousers, and a black hat with a stupendous yellow feather. His accoutrements consisted of a great leather bag hanging in front of him—if he had had another behind he would have looked like an Eastern "sandwich man"—a French horn slung over his left shoulder, a stick in his right hand, and a letter with a Persian postage stamp on it in his left. This phenomenon, after having been led about the bazaars for some time, was taken to "before the Shah." The admiring "Bah, Bah, Mashallah," followed of course. But, "What is the horn for?" "To blow." "Blow it, then." "On my eyes be it." Now the postman, while on the road, had received the gift of half a kran—a small silver coin; and as he could not find any pockets in his new-fangled garments, he had put the coin into his mouth. Blow, he did; but the horn was dumb. It is a pity the thing was a failure."

IT was mentioned not long since that the attention of the Madras Government had of late been turned to Australia as offering a field for the employment of some of the boys and girls from the Orphanages in that Presidency, and that a correspondence had been going on between the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and the Colonial Secretary of West Australia with that object in view. The Australian Government, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, are prepared to receive a limited number of boys, provided they have received instruction in some trade. Telegraphy, printing, carpentry, shoe-making, engine-driving, and gardening are employments likely to be of use in a new country where skilled labour is still at a premium, and in one of these a boy at one of our institutions generally receives some training, and is more or less expert. At the age at which boys leave Asylums, they cannot be expected to have mastered any trade; but to teach them enough to make them sought for as apprentices, in one of the Colonies, is to secure for them, if steady and industrious, something more than a mere livelihood, and to put them in the way to a probable competency, and a possible fortune. As regards girls, there can be no doubt that those who have passed the Teacher's Grade would readily obtain situations as nursery governesses or teachers in Government schools; while those who have no turn for teaching might be apprenticed to milliners, or obtain employment as domestic servants. Our contemporary adds:—"We are not so sanguine to find in the present project a solution of the 'poor whites' and Eurasian difficulty, but we do see in it some mitigation of its evils. Compared with the future before them in this country, the prospect which will be opened out to them, should these negotiations be successful, will be a cheering and even a brilliant one. Some failures must be expected, but there is, at least, no reason to anticipate greater dangers and temptations for children of our Asylums in the land of their adoption, than would beset them in their start in life in this Presidency; on the contrary, they would there be removed from some sources of contamination, and the next generation would regain what their parents had lost in physique and in *morale*. Mr. Robinson's acquaintance with and admiration for America have probably led him to look with favour on the present project and made him anxious to inaugurate a policy which bids fare to be of much public benefit."

NATIVE AND EUROPEAN SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read your article on inequality regarding salaries. When will Government find out that Rs. 500 paid to a native, who can live cheaply here, is only equal to Rs. 300 (or less) paid to a European? If the case was reversed I fancy most Englishmen would rather live in England (with all its comforts) on Rs. 300 than in India on Rs. 500. The present high rate of exchange also diminishes the European's salary. If he has to send money to England he loses about ten per cent., which is saved by the native. The latter should certainly be thankful that he is serving such a benevolent Government! T.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY SPORTS IN BARODA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 18TH JULY.

SINCE last I had the pleasure of using up your valuable space with my scribbling, we have not been quite without amusements of sorts. On Saturday, the 10th, we had our first game of cricket—a scratch match—and therefore hardly worth detailing. Last Thursday cricket was again the order of the day, the match being as follows:—

7TH FUSILIERS AND 9TH N. I.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Pte Bird, b Cavill	12	b Sheridan		5
Sergt Smith, b Beaufort	1	b do.		5
Lieut Reilly, b Beaufort	6	b do.		2
Lieut Anderson, b Beaufort	0	b Beaufort		16
Col Thompson, c Sheridan, b Cavill	0	c Subst. b Beaufort		2
Pte E Bird, b Beaufort	4	b Cavill		1
Capt Coles, b Beaufort	0	c Smith, b Sheridan		8
Sergt Wood, b Cavill	0	b Cavill		6
Pte Bolton, b Beaufort	0	Run out		5
Pte Brabbs, c Subst, b Cavill	0	c Sheridan, b Beaufort		3
Pte Martin, not out	2	not out		0
Byes 21, Wides 4	25	Extras		20
Total	50	Total		73

R. A. AND 22ND N. I.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Dr Holland, run out	1	b Coles		3
Br Simmons, run out	1	b do		2
Corpl Cavill, b Coles	12	b do		4
Lieut Kirk, st sents	0	c Brabbs, b Reilly		2
Col Davis (subst) b Reilly	3	b Coles		0
Lieut Beaufort, run out	0	b Reilly		9
Lieut Dobbs (subst) c Coles, b Reilly	0	c Brabbs, b Reilly		5
Dr Foster, b Wood	3	b Coles		0
Br Cheeseman, b Wood	0	b Coles		1
Tr Sheridan, c Bird, b Reilly	2	run out		6
Gr Wrhead, not out	0	b Coles		0
Extras	6	Extras		21
Totals	28	Totals		53

So you see that chiefly owing to Mr. Reilly's round-arm and Captain Coles' florian-like jumpers, the R. A. and the 22nd N. I. got rather a tanning.

So much for cricket. Other sports have, however, not been neglected. On the Saturday a long projected match over 2 mile and 10 flights of hurdles came off between Mr. Beaufort's "Fly" and Mr. Reilly's "Sammy." "Sammy" won easily, behaving on the occasion with his accustomed *sang froid*, and seeming indeed to out-Sammy Sammy in the superb manner in which he took his hurdles. "Fly," on the contrary, exhibited a strong predilection for the flat, much to his rider's evident annoyance. After this match Messrs. Robertson, Reilly and Beaufort amused the assembled beauty and fashion of Baroda with a display of their prowess in the elegant accomplishments of tilting at the ring and tent-pegging. Mr. Reilly, as usual, carried off the palm in this pretty sport, Mr. Robertson, however, treading hard on his heels, especially at tent-pegging. Mr. Beaufort seemed rather to scorn the rain which now began to fall, but met his reward by his bridle becoming so slippery that he appeared unable to hold his horse. All that he seemed capable of accomplishing was keeping up an incessant gallop first at the ring, then perhaps at the tent-peg, at which, by the way, he seems much improved—lifting it out several times, then, perhaps, his horse would carry him bang into the crowd. On one occasion, indeed, not getting quite round to the line winds, but managing to bowl over one harmless nigger, who, I don't think, quite saw the joke. Sad to relate, this young gentleman finished up by charging the ladies in a most ungallant way, only succeeding in stopping his fiery courser when within some ten paces from where they were sitting. Much amusement was created by Reilly taking the shape of his horse after beheading a poor wooden man while galloping past. Altogether the general opinion is that it would be well if this young man would curb his transports a little more.

Last Thursday, cricket being over rather early, in fact at about 4 p.m., and 5·30 being the hour named for the first race, *pour passer le temps*, the sport so well known as Epsom Downs as "Aunt Sally" was freely indulged in. If like the rest of her charming sex, she considers undivided attention to her charms *de rigueur* from all and everyone, Aunty certainly had it all her own way for the *nonce*, for not only were the *stabls-boy* and soldiers lavish on her of their adorations, but the assembled crowds of native by-standers, not being able to imagine for what earthly purpose this imposing personification of the *grande-dame*, habited as she was in a style apparently half *quinque cento* and half *Louis seize*, could be there for; after puzzling their pates for a quarter of an hour or so, suddenly, the light of the truth seeming to burst upon them and to illumine their dark souls, with an agonising burst of religious fervour, seeming in its intensity to thrill through their very marrows, by common consent as one man down on their marrow-bones they went, and instantly the air seemed fragrant with the incense of the up-lifted prayers, as "poojah" was performed in all its mysterious ritual to what was evidently considered to be the Gymkhana Secretary's own particular "kooda." The storm of indignation that followed when a grinning gunner roughly broke the spell with a well aimed "luckrie" can be more easily imagined than described. Two shies after, pipes rudely knocked out of the poor old girl's pretty little mouth and shattered, the harrowing climax only being reached when a hustling missile brought her capacious crinoline level with her feet!

When, at last, the hands of the clock pointed to 5-30, Aunt Sally was marched off, all such noisy amusements being hushed until after the silence of the intense excitement which fell on all as their eyes became riveted on the four gallant steeds that now emerged from the paddock. Such was its intensity that a pin was actually heard to fall on the ground by a certain gentleman in this station of great repute as a rider. The race of the day was about to come off. A hurdle race over eight flights, three quarters of a mile, open to Arabs and country breds, entrance *Rs.* 3, Rs. 20 from the fund. C. W.

Owners	Horses	Riders	Place.
Lieut Beaufort	b a h Rufus	Owner	1
Capt Coles	b a h The Mute	Lieut Reilly	2
Capt Robinson	b a h Sly Boots	Lieut Sheridan	3
Dr Stock's	b ch h Director	Owner	0

Lottery:—Mute, Rs. 55; Rufus, Rs. 43; Sly Boots, Rs. 42; Director, Rs. 26.

As the noble quartette performed their preliminary canter, the attention of the assembled thousands was almost wholly bestowed on the carolling Director. This horse's ears evidently tingled with the knowledge of the admiration his beautiful tail and superb nostrils were giving rise to, and so he gratefully began to sing (?) the praises of his well-known owner, who had that day thus made him the cynosure of all eyes, to dance his own war-dance in his honour, and otherwise to testify to the world in general and the "Baroda World" in particular, that though you presume to "scorn the battle" in his own approved style, yet, *cette qu'il cotte*, by *his rider's leave* he would that day raise such a *furore* in the Baroda mind as should not only equal but indeed far surpass that raised by Salvini in London, and bestow on the name of Director a halo that should last as long as the gold guns of the Baroda army remain unmelted, though they may belch forth their fire day and night on the devoted cohorts of the gallant corps "that bore the brunt of the battle," that should last indeed as long as music, though tom-tomic in lieu of equestrian, hath its charms or Tirpsichore, though in the form of the *sarried* dance-girls of the Nowsaree Bagh, endue her every one with youthful mind of young Gulky or his more elderly Juan. The other horses seemed to be of a more staid disposition, and consequently gained hardly a tithe of the general admiration.

Colonel Nuttall having kindly consented to act as referee, Mr. Kirk as starter, and Colonel Thompson as judge, the following horses entered leisurely to the starting point. As this was just hidden from our gaze by the lines of the gallant 9th N.I., the story of the start must be but from hearsay, and consequently I cannot vouch for the accuracy of its details. Director was the first to appear in sight, as he did not seem to take quite kindly to the course. Full face, *miserable dicta*, for all his many promises this vaunted horse not only destroyed there and then the hopes of all his own friends and backers by quietly missing out the first hurdle, but so strong was the force of the example set by this popular and energetic quad that Sly Boots also displayed a head-strong desire to follow in his train, thinking, I presume, it was the thing to do. But no good, for his rider kept him at the hurdle in grand form, Rufus was the first to break upon our view *on the course*, closely pursued by the Mute. On they came, Rufus sometimes seeming to prefer not to jump, but instead to do a little in the crashing line, markedly so over the last hurdle when it appeared to us in the grand stand that horse and rider were inevitably destined to be mixed up in one helpless *melée*. But somehow or other his rider recovered him, and he was landed a winner by half a length.

It now came on to rain as only it knows how to in this land of Asia, but still this did not deter five competitors from starting in a 100 yds. flat race. Captain Coles was the first, Reilly second, and Beaufort third, every one retired to the cover of the pavilion (!!!) But as the rain continued, and it was thought to be getting very slow doing nothing, our energetic secretary began what he calls the process of "evolving" for the amusement of the company. First he "evolved" a 50 yds. race over one hurdle. Running now was very much the order of the day, numbers still the ranks filled and about five started. Mr. Anderson won this. The next "evolution" was a "carrying race." Mr. Beaufort carried Mr. Robertson, and by their superior weight managed to send sprawling in the mud their antagonists Mr. Anderson with Mr. Reilly on his back. Next there came a race on all fours which Mr. Reilly won, taking two bottles of champagne as his prizes as cleverly as ever did dog or panther. The next event was a race backwards, in which Mr. Anderson "jestoed," and Messrs. Reilly and Beaufort "sprawled;" then came a match between Messrs. Anderson and Beaufort of swarming up two telegraph poles, in which Mr. Beaufort was victor. But perhaps the best fun of the day was a nigger race, in which a lot of coolies and other by-standers promiscuously "puckeroed" by the secretary, competed for two dibs over a hurdle. The croppers would have done your heart good to look on. However, some spectator seemed almost to prefer the three-legged race between Capt. Coles' and Beaufort's three legs and those of Messrs. Reilly and Anderson. The latter three legs won easily, Capt. Coles and Mr. Beaufort not seeming properly to have "sumjoned" the manners and customs of their treble pedestal, whose vagaries and contentions eventually landed these two gentlemen in the "slough of despond," whence, indeed, they were unable to extricate themselves until their three legs had been manufactured into four. Altogether, thanks to the rain, I have never laughed more at a gymkhana in my life or so thoroughly enjoyed my day.

There is to be a tatoo flat race this week which is creating some excitement, specially as the secretary has "evolved" a novelty—viz. a ladies' glove lottery. Fancy a prize of 53 pairs of gloves! Good gracious, one could hardly live long enough to use them! But there is no accounting for the vagaries of some people! What the next few days may "evolve" "kooda ko malom." *Nons verrons.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, 16TH JULY.

AT present there is quite a "lull" in Burma difficulties, people generally appearing disposed to regard the quietude as a good omen, but not a few are of opinion that it is similar to the false calm that often precedes a hurricane, which the "toning" down of *British* troops into a "*British* escort" will hardly suffice to avert. After the decided language of the English press, it is pretty certain that satisfactory demands will have to be made by us and conceded to by the King; and, further, that Mr. Margary's murder will have to be avenged, even if the Chinese have an army of two or three hundred thousand men at Yunnan. Doubtless our handful of European troops backed by Sikhs, Ghoorkas, &c., will be able to give a very good account of them. There is another point to be observed in this diplomatic complication, *i. e.* "in spite of semi-official telegrams, and the publication of numerous reports about the last mission to Burma, there is a great deal of secrecy maintained on some counts," and that measures are decided upon and taken *sub rosa*, without outsiders being any the wiser. Probably there will not be any important movements made in any case before October next, although re-inforcements may be sent to Rangoon at any time, as they are still kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

It is impossible to say how our troops are provided for in the way of transport, commissariat supplies, &c., the other side; but as for munitions of war, any one having doubts on this score can speedily set them at rest by a visit to the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George. Habitues of the Fort scarcely notice the long rows of big guns, or the piles of shot, &c., to be met with on every side within its precincts, they are so accustomed to them, whilst inside the "armoury" a stranger would think there is enough material to equip even a Prussian *grand armée*. Stands and racks, racks and stands, with thousands upon thousands of small arms from the last new steel-barrelled Snider to the old Brown Bess, swords pendant from the ceiling, bayonets decorating the walls, heaps of "black bags" hanging here, bales of cloth piled there, long rows of chests built up six or eight deep, some marked cavalry pistols, others bayonet scabbards, cases of stocks, cases of barrels, &c., &c. *ad libitum*; here a large harness-room with every description of equipment for mounted troops, nothing seems wanting. Nor is the grim store place of death-dealing instrumen's without its objects of interest and ornament, not to mention various coloured coats of arms, stars and devices in swords or bayonets, old regimental colours or their remains, scores of trophies of all descriptions are grouped and arranged at intervals. A display of old fashioned cannon captured on occasions since ever the British Flag first waved in India from a highly finished brass field piece to a curious old gingal with a species of breech-loading apparatus, a fowling piece with self-loading cylinders, a pistol-hafted sword, a coat of mail—curiosities enough to stock a museum. But neither does the ornamental supplant the useful, for in their several chambers all the appliances of war are represented, models of Armstrong guns, sample rifles, pistols, &c., patterns of every species of military equipment, even to saddlery and rifle. Specimens of woods, &c., incidental to the country, absolutely nothing *is* wanting; and on the centre table of the largest room, near the commandant's office, is a goodly sized plan of the Fort. Below stairs are workshops always ringing with the workman's hammer throughout the day, and between the rampart's is the "forge" with a sufficient, even to satisfy half a dozen machines for different purposes. Two huge grindstones, turning lathes, saws, &c., &c., and an odd admixture of trades may be seen—rounding shot, boring shell, frosting buckles, turning metal oil bottles, with many others. Just now "breech-loaders" are being issued to native regiments, and as the present rate we shall soon have an interchangeable Snider in universal use amongst all our troops.

In military circles the approaching "rifle meeting" at Bangalore (September) is beginning to be anticipated. The 89th Regimental (Cup) team are already hard at practice; nor are the Madras Volunteers one whit behind them; the former (89th) have already carried off the "Cup" two years in succession, and as, on account of their removal to Burma this year, they may not have another chance of competing, they will be sure to try their best again. No information is to be gained about their "practice," but considering the high and changeable winds, &c., it is rumoured to be *very good*.

The great event of next season will, of course, be H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's visit. Well, Madras is not quite gone mad about it yet, although the Nizam of Hyderabad has set a fair example by ordering furniture to the tune of Rs. 36,000 for a start, in anticipation of a call from the Royal Visitor.

By latest accounts from Trichinopoly cholera is raging there, as well at Seringam and Negapatam. It has appeared amongst the European troops at Trichy, though so far only one case (an artilleryman) reported fatal.

Good rain has tendered a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman for his able (temporary) management of the Municipality. Under Mr. Burrows it still continues to flourish, the difference in receipts from collections alone being most satisfactory.

The bridge across the river by our "Central Railway Station" is being widened and enlarged, being found totally inadequate for the traffic which sometimes passes over it. It would be well if the same could be said of the Wallajah Bridge, the scene of the fatal accident on the occasion of our late "Governor's" funeral; but although the expense would be trifling compared with the previously named work, and although the Wallajah Gate (Fort) is closed whilst the bridge is *not* broken down is repaired, there stands the Wallajah Bridge proper just the same as the day after the accident (except that the footway is boarded up)—a standing disgrace to Madras. No wonder we are called *benighted*.

Lady Hobart arrived yesterday morning by ordinary train under charge of Mr. H. Church, Traffic Manager, Mr. R. C. An escort of the Governor's Body Guard met her Ladyship at the Central Station and accompanied her carriage to St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, where lie the remains of his late Lordship. Lady Hobart remains at Government House until her departure for England (17th or 18th inst) by the P. and O. steamer Poonah, Captain and Mrs. Awdry will accompany her Ladyship home. It is almost strange that no public movement is not made to erect a public monument to the late Lord Hobart. It seems rather mean to leave the *memento mori* of a public official of so high standing to private affection alone. Assuredly if a move is made to do something even now, the Mahommedan community may be expected to contribute largely for the they looked upon Lord Hobart as "their own" particular friend.

BOMBAY.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER.—Sookia Esoo, a buggywalla, was fined Rs. 5, by Mr. W. Webb yesterday, for having been found in a state of intoxication while plying his vehicle for hire.

THE REFORMATORY.—Two lads were sent to the Reformatory yesterday by Mr. W. Webb. One Bhicajee Jewajee, for having stolen a watch, and the other for being found in possession of 4 pigeons, of which he could give no satisfactory account.

THEFT OF MONEY.—Sookraj Buddhoo pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of having stolen Rs. 42 in cash and notes, the property of Bundoo Buktaver, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, the acting Senior Magistrate.

SUSPECTED OF STEALING.—Baily Jooma pleaded guilty before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to a charge of having been found with a knife and other articles in his possession, reasonably suspected to have been stolen by him, and was sent to jail for two months.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Ambajee Nooma yesterday morning pleaded guilty, before Mr. W. Webb, to a charge preferred against him of having been found in possession of a towel, belonging to the P. and O. Company, without being able to give a satisfactory account as to how he obtained it. He was sent to jail for two months.

THEFT.—Baptist D'Souza, a Portuguese employed on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* Euphrates, was yesterday charged, at the instance of the chief steward of that vessel, with having stolen a bottle of sauce belonging to the ship. The prisoner had obtained leave and gone on shore, but was shortly afterwards brought back by the Police, who had found the bottle in his possession, and suspected him of having stolen it, from the unsatisfactory nature of his replies when questioned as to how he had obtained it. His Worship sent him to jail for three months.

CROSS EVIDENCE.—A Somalie named Mahomed Jooka was yesterday charged, before Mr. W. Webb, with being in illegal possession of a watch. The prisoner called a man named Feroz Mahomed, who deposed that he had given the watch to the prisoner, who was accordingly discharged. The witness Feroz was then charged with having the watch, when he said that it had been given to him by a man named Balloo. The former defendant was then called, and having been sworn, repeated his former statement that the prisoner Feroz had given him the watch to sell about two and a half months ago. The charge being proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to two months' hard labour.

AN EVERYDAY OFFENCE.—Hurry Dhoondia was charged before Mr. W. Webb yesterday, with having attempted to obtain Re. 1-2 from Mr. Aaron L'Espere, by false pretences. The prisoner is a buggywalla, and had demanded more than his legal fare from the prosecutor. Mr. Webb having taken the evidence considered the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to two months' rigorous imprisonment. This offence is one of daily occurrence, but "those against whom it is committed would follow Mr. L'Espere's example, it would soon be abated. The sentence so justly meted to the prisoner in the present case ought to be a warning to others of his caste, and remind them that in grasping after more than they are entitled to, they may fare worse than the dog in the fable, and not only lose what they have got, but get what they would rather be without.

THE club practice days have been fixed for Monday and Saturday in each week, commencing at 6-30 o'clock. On these occasions any arms may be used, thus enabling Shikarees to use their double rifles at a fixed mark. The practice on next Saturday will be at 700 and 800 yards.—*Deccan Herald*, July 19.

THE meeting to take into consideration the proposal for the erection of a Town Hall in Poona, in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was to have been held on Saturday last in Bhow Munsaram's Wadda, has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. The Collector of Poona and the District Judge, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, and 30 others were faithful to their appointment, but so few of the sirdars and those interested in the matter were able to put in an appearance, that it was deemed advisable to wait for a more favourable evening, so that there might be a more encouraging beginning to the scheme.—*Id.*

THE Bombay Army, was not creditable: not one good score having been made out of 980 competitors in the general average obtained was bad. We believe the low position taken by Bombay corps may be attributed to the bad rifles and faulty ammunition used, and at some stations, in addition, to the bad weather experienced when the match was fired. The number of prizes won by the several corps are given below:—

4th Rifles	9
2nd Beloochees	8
11th Regiment	7
17th „	4
2nd Grenadiers	2
14th Regiment	2
1st Beloochees	2
20th Regiment	1
6th „	1
24th „	1
22nd „	1
16th „	1
19th „	1
21st Marine Battalion	1
28th Regiment	1
1st Grenadiers	1
9th Regiment	1
Total	44

—*Id.*

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF LADIES' HAND BAGS just received, in Canvas, Morocco and Plain Leather, can be strongly recommended as a useful Travelling Companion, for sale at WARNER AND COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DAYS.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
July 18th, Sunday		0 10	0 24	0 65
„ 19th, Monday		0 00	0 43	0 00
		0 10	0 67	0 65
Previously Registered		33 27	27 41	36 11
Total fall up to date.		33 37	28 8	36 76

HEAVY GALES OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.

ACCIDENT TO THE PILOTS' SCHOONERS.

THE weather off the port has been very boisterous during the past few days, heavy squalls of wind and rain raising a tremendous sea on the ebb tide. On Friday evening Mr. Pilot Pead put off in one of No. 3 Pilot Schooner's boats to board the *s. s.* Rajpootana, and shortly after leaving the schooner, a sea—technically known among the pilots as a "curley-headed boy"—completely enveloped and capsized the boat. Two of the crew frantically clung round Mr. Pead's neck, and but for the timely arrival of the other boat, would have doubtless drowned him. The rapidly succeeding seas rendered any attempt to hold on to the capsized boat futile, washing the men off as fast as they took hold. The boat of course was lost. Mr. Pead went on board the Rajpootana in the boat that rescued him, and though somewhat exhausted, piloted her safely to her berth. No. 3 Schooner lost her bowsprit towards morning, and being thus somewhat disabled, drifted into the port with the flood tide, and Nos. 1 and 2 seeing their sister boat in difficulties, immediately got under weigh, and it being No. 2's turn for duty, she took the pilots from No. 3 and proceeded to the station; she had a hard time of it during Saturday forenoon, losing her foregaff, &c., but up to the present (Monday morning) has kept the station; furnishing, in the meantime, the steamers Zorbino, Menzaleh, and Kurrachee with pilots.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE patrons of the drama attended in full force on Saturday night to see Mr. and Mrs. Read in the popular characters which they chose for their dramatic performance. The announcement that Mr. Rogers would also appear, was no doubt an additional inducement. The first item on the programme—"Delicate Ground"—brought the three performers we have just named before the audience, who were completely taken by surprise at the finished representation which was put before them, the three characters being acted with artistic taste and skill, such as we have seldom seen in Bombay.

The operetta of the "Swiss Cottage," with its gay and sparkling songs, followed next, and was received like the comedy which preceded it—with frequent applause. This piece brought the whole force of the company on the stage, and Messrs. Read and Rogers, as *Nix* and *Nutz Tock*, respectively won the special approbation of the audience, Mr. Rogers' low comedy was conceived in a less outrageous style than some we have seen in Bombay. Of the ladies, Mrs. Read fully sustained her reputation as an accomplished and experienced actress.

The laughable ballet, in which Mr. Rogers appeared as Joanny Simpkin, (a mischievous dog) owed a great deal of its success to his clever pantomimic performance.

Mr. Read having been summoned before the curtain, announced that the night's performance had been in every way so successful, that he would repeat the same programme on Saturday next, when the curtain will positively rise punctually at 8 o'clock as carriages are in waiting at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Saturday night, and will also attend next Saturday. We cannot close this short notice without once more urging on our readers the debt they owe to Mr. Read, who has for such a lengthened time provided them, in the midst of the dull season, with a series of good entertainments and we would advise them, by all means, to patronise the performance on Saturday next as Mr. Read proceeds soon after to Poona, and we cannot expect to see him again for some time.

FIFTH TANNAH SESSIONS OF 1875.

(Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge, and E. HOUSTON, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

MURDER.

Deojee Budhia, Bendia Ramjee, Chaitia Kania and Barkia Maya were charged (1) with having committed murder by causing the death of one Risha Ramjee at Kolavli, in the Dhanu Taluka, of the Tanna District, about the 26th of May 1875; (2) with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the said Risha Ramjee. The evidence in the case disclosed that on the night of the 26th May last the accused persons, the deceased, and three others were returning from Jamli to Wansi with a marriage procession, but accused Deojee quarreled with Risha Ramjee as to who should break a cocoanut, and that accused Deojee and some, or all, of the accused shortly after drank liquor and licked and beat Risha Ramjee, leaving him dead. Assistant Sur

ed, he is homeless and hopeless and when all hopes are taken away from a man what is he, but a brute; and what can any reasonable being expect from an enraged brute, but cut-bursts of aggravated passion? Who then I ask is the capital aggressor in these cases, and who the abettor? Has it been asked what the original Khandy of grain borrowed by A was worth at the time he borrowed it? *This* I say is the keystone which Government flinches to hit upon, and the reason is obvious; why, what gain would Government get, how could the stamps be sold? In conclusion I ask, is Government going still further with its atrocities by punishing this maddened A for his madness which was brought on by themselves? Is not this a very strong foundation for a civil war which is being laid by Government and a most serious question for Government to contemplate upon?

Now, the remedy for this notorious evil is very simple and practicable, and one which I believe has been brought into practice by one of our able Native Statesmen, Sir T. Madhav Rao at Indore which is this—let Government become our money-lender in general and fill the place of the Marwary; but not like him as shown above; let the terms be reasonable and moderate interest and then I could with confidence say for my brothers (the cultivators of land in general), truly we have been delivered from the hands of the Marwary and from bondage.

I infer from yours of the 4th inst. that the institution of a commission for inquiry into the cause of the dissatisfaction, &c, is contemplated, but I am curious to know who go to make up this body. I hope not the village Patels, Kulkurnies, Mamlutdars and Soukars or moneylenders of any discription whatever? And who the witnesses for the evidence. The sufferers I trust?—Yours truly.

Sholapur, 6th July. H. DRAKE.

THE OPENING OF THE CAWNPORE BRIDGE.

(*Lucknow Times.*)

A SPECIAL train left Lucknow at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning last with Colonel Jenkins, the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and a number of friends invited by him to celebrate the opening of the Ganges bridge, and the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkund with the East Indian Railway.

The train in due time passed slowly over the bridge, which was in holiday colours, and at 12 o'clock arrived at the company's new, or "City" station at Cawnpore. The Lucknow guests then alighted, and those of Cawnpore, who were awaiting their arrival, took their places and were carried across the bridge.

The river was in low flood, and the pontoon bridge above the railway was seen to advantage, probably for the last season of its existence at Cawnpore. The train was taken back to the station, and the guests, numbering about 60, sat down to a cold breakfast, laid out in one of the new goods sheds, which was tastefully decorated with flags, and proved admirably adapted to the occasion.

The hero of the day was Mr. S. B Newton, the Resident Engineer, who has been in undivided charge of the bridge from beginning to end. He was of course "toasted"—and made to give an account of himself. He in turn called others to their feet, some fearlessly others tremblingly, and when no more remained for any one to say the next natural move was a general break up.

The company's head office at Huzrutgunge was closed for the day, and carriages were attached to the train for the clerks and others who chose to avail themselves of the trip.

At 3-50 p. m, the train left Cawnpore on its return trip stopped at the bridge for the necessary pass, and reached Lucknow without check or accident, thanks to the company's admirable standing precaution of not running at the speed that kills!

All appeared pleased with the trip and—let us hope—grateful to Colonel Jenkins who had made it so pleasant for them.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

A BRIGHT sunshiny day, almost without a cloud, gave promise of a fine day, but just before four o'clock the whole began as the horses were going out for the first race.

The betting in the Pari Mutuel was nearly two to one on Hunter in the Stewards' Cup. With fractious horses there was great delay in the start and the gamins took advantage of it to run all over the course to the manifest danger of the horses—of themselves one need say nothing, there is a glut in the market.

"THE STEWARDS' CUP."—Value Rs. 600. A handicap for all Colonial and Country bred maidens beaten on the first day. R. C. Entrances to be made at the Stand by 7 A. M., on 14th July. Handicap to be declared by 9 A.M., and acceptances to be with the Secretary by noon. Rs. 100 P. P.

Mysore Confederates' b w g Red Deer, 8st 5lb, Finch	1
Mr Covey's b w g Hunter, 8st 12lb, Vinall	2
Mr. Dunbar's b w c Dunbar, 8st 6lb, Tyrrell	0

Hunter got the best of the start, but Red Deer had closed by the time they had reached the mile post, Dunbar about 100 yards behind, so the race was confirmed to a match between the others. Between the mile and the three quarter posts Red Deer closed and at one time had his head in front, but Hunter forged ahead again and led all round, by half a length only; however in the straight they were both level and soon Vinall shook up his whip, Red Deer answered to it and Vinall was obliged to begin. From the distance in, it was a punishing race but the stronger horse lasted longest and Red Deer gradually drew ahead and won a good race by a length in 2m. 28secs.

Rain again between the races—indeed there were several showers during the evening—drove people to shelter but spectators kept about the Pari Mutuel board—and Dartmoor was a long way the favourite.

THE MYSORE CUP—Value Rupees 750. For Maiden Arabs. R. C. Weight for age. Winners of a previous meeting to carry 3 lbs extra. Winners of the Maharajah's Cup an additional 5 lbs. Rs. 800 for a start.

Entrance 1st January Rs. 50, 1st March Rs. 100, 1st May Rs. 150, 15th June Rs. 200.

Mr Downall's g a h Dartmoor, 8st 10lb, Finch	1
Mr B's c a h Buttercup, 8st 7lb	2
Mr Pitgrim's b a h Meteor, 8st 10lb, Williamson	3
Mr B's r g a p Gazelle, 8st 5lb	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Seawash, 8st 5lb, Rowjee	0

For this race a capital start was effected and Mr. B.'s two on the inside led Meteor next them, but he was soon shut out by Seawash who crossed him just beyond the stand. Seawash got the lead round the turn but Buttercup was close to him, Dartmoor just behind and Meteor pulling double, last of all—this order continued to near the half mile post when Seawash fell back beaten and Meteor came up. In the straight Buttercup was leading but all were riding. Williamson was first to take up the whip, then Dartmoor got it and just inside the distance Oomer gave Buttercup one stroke when he jumped ahead and gained a length which was just the distance by which he won the race, Dartmoor second, Meteor third, the remainder close up.

Timbertop was a great favourite in the Pari Mutuel nearly equal to Trumpetor, and Confusion had few friends. He was, however, a good friend to his owner who netted 22,000 over the race. The races were started very punctually and the horses for the Commission Cup were at the post at five precisely.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION CUP.—Value Rs. 1,500, presented by the officers of the Mysore Commission. 1¼ mile. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs; of the day 7 lbs. Rs. 100 for a start. Entrance 1st January Rs. 100, 1st March Rs. 150, 1st May Rs. 200, 15th June Rs. 300.

Mr. Belgrave's b w g Confusion, 9st. 5lb., Cozen	1
Mr. Pilgrim's b w c Lord Clifden, 8st. 11lb., M Williamson	2
Mr. Covey's names b w g Timbertop, 9st. 6lb., Vinall	3
Mr. Dunbar's b w g Trumpetor, 8st. 6lb., Tyrrell	4
Mysore Confederate's ba w f The Bird, 7st. 12 lb., Donaldson	5

After some delay in consequence of two or three false starts, the horses were sent away with a very fair start. Timbertop and Trumpetor racing side by side but still in bad time, Confusion and the Bird together some little distance behind and Lord Clifden last; the horses ran so until near the half mile post when Lord Clifden closed and when near the hill had beaten Timbertop, Confusion still lying behind coming up the straight it looked Lord Clifden's race but Confusion was stealing up on the outside and Vinall at the whip, Trumpetor, a length behind, all were riding and every horse *struggling gamely*, but on the straight Confusion's long stride told and he won the race by a length, Lord Clifden beating Timbertop for second place by half a length, Trumpetor beaten by Timbertop by a head. Time 2m. 54 secs.

Merrylegs at evens for the next race. Marquis with a fair amount of friends, Chieftain with still more and Lachin almost without one.

"ARAB PLATE."—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. One mile. Weight for age. Winners of one previous season to carry 5 lbs; oftener 7 lbs. extra. Winners of the Maharajah's Cup 12 lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. of the day 7 lbs. Rs. 60 for a start. Entrance 1st January Rs. 50, 1st March Rs. 75, 1st May Rs. 100, 15th June Rs. 200.

Mr. Abdool Rahimon's b a h Merrylegs, 9st. 0lb. Tyrrell	1
Mr. Covey's b a h Marquis, 9st 0lb., Vinall	2
Mysore Confederate's ga f Chieftain, 9st 0lb., Donaldson	3
Mr Abdool Rahimon's g a h Delawur, 9st 0lb, Seedo	4
H H Aga Khan's b a h Lachin, 8st 12lb, Syed	0

Chieftain rushed to the front on the fall of the flag, followed by Merrylegs, Delawur, Lachin, and Marquis Stride by stride Merrylegs drew up and at last collared Chieftain and Marquis at the half mile closed, Lachin now nearing the leaders. At this hill Delawur had drawn ahead, Lachin slightly in the rear; coming past this distance all were in line and no one could say which would win. All riding and passing the post no one could decide the winner except the judge who gave it to Merrylegs by a head; a head between the second and third. Time 1m. 57 secs.

HACK RACE—Value Rs. 200. ½ Mile. For all horses English and Colonial, to carry 11st 7lbs. Arab and Country bred 9st 7lb. Winners to be sold by auction, if claimed within ½ an hour after the race. Should the prize exceed Rs. 600, the surplus to go to the Fund. To close and name at 7 A.M. the day before the Race. Entrance Rs. 30 P. P.

Mr Covey's f rauns to Dagmar, 11st 7lb., Clarke	1
Mr Arathoon's b nas to Octavia, 11st 7lb., Donaldson	0
Mr Belgrove's br ass g Prince Charlie, 11st 7lb, Cozens	0

The Hack race was won by Dagmar.

—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE RATE FOR BANGHY PARCELS being

at a zed rate of Two Annas for every Ten Tolas, a Parcel can be sent at this rate a distance of 1,000 miles the same price as for 50 miles, so that Customers requiring articles at a distance will have little to pay for Transit by ordering from WATSON AND COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.

(*Times*, June 24.)

THIS world is a very large place, but, what is more, it is a very new place, to us at least. Whatever was known about it when all mankind were as ignorant and indifferent as the majority are still, we have daily to confess that we are just beginning to make its acquaintance, so much is the known found to be exceeded by the unknown. We have scratched its surface and skimmed its watery depths; we have occupied its most accessible and most habitable regions; we have peopled one of its continents and fringed some others; we have glimpses of its beauty and inklings of its mystery; but everything assures us that we are still the youth of the world, and that henceforth each generation will know more than the last. The mere path of discovery, in that peculiar and appreciable sense of the world which recalls Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Anson, and Cook, still offers ample room and virgin prizes. It is something even to know that such researches are in progress, and to be able to follow them. Her Majesty's ship Challenger has wonders to tell far surpassing anything that Jason or his contemporaries contributed to old story. Wherever she moves it is in a new earth, in enchanted lands and fabulous seas. Her latest cruise, told to-day in a letter from a member of the Expedition on its arrival at Yokohama, is over a ground familiar to us in our common maps. We all suppose we know something of New Guinea, the Philippines, and the Moluccas; perhaps, too, we have heard of the Admiralty Isles, the Carolines, and the Ladrones, and can imagine an Archipelago of smaller islands inhabited by very simple people, under a very hot sun, happy thus far if they have escaped the contact of civilization. That sea and land have been with life we can readily believe. The very idea of Providence, and even of beneficent law, seems there overwhelmed in a boundless immensity of production, and we admire to weariness. So it may be, or rather may have been, to the un-informed mind and unassisted faculty. But science has now vindicated itself from the old reproaches of minuteness, want of method and purpose, and want of sympathy with the common interests of man. It presents itself, in the narrative before us, as engaged at once in the vastest matters and the microscopic, giving to the former a human interest, to the latter a creative dignity. The Challenger drops its plummet line to the bed of the ocean, and from the depth of five miles, where the superincumbent water will often crush the strongest instrument, draws up the material of which this many fashioned earth is constituted. It can tell exactly at what depths the chalk, and what depths the clay, or other compound, is slowly deposited, and from what organic beings leaving their minute relics to be the foundation of future continents. It can tell of vast reservoirs of polar cold three miles thick and thousands of miles across, lying under deep strata of water at equatorial heat, with their own laws of perpetual motion. From that and lesser depths, but till lately unfathomable it brings up numerous forms of vegetable and animal life, parallel yet diverse from those of the Western hemisphere. An office of more urgent necessity it performs in ascertaining how far the bed of those strange waters is in perpetual disturbance, heaving and sinking, throwing up reefs here and swallowing them there, so as to perplex and baffle the most careful navigation. If anything were wanting to show the closeness, the vigilance, and the fruitfulness of the search, it is found in the incident of the naturalist collecting drift from where the colour of the sea water shows the neighbourhood of some river, not seen, but surmised, and obtaining from it fifty species of seed and seed capsules.

Most readers, however, look into a book of voyages and travels rather for some new phase of humanity than for any aid to even the sublimest physical speculations. Every civilized being understands savages, and is interested in them, partly from the sense of superiority, and partly because it is not altogether disagreeable to contemplate those who can do things we cannot do, and who do things we must not do. They are sometimes interesting for more genuine—that is to say more positive—reasons, being really noble characters, or tender and kind, or very simple, or with a quaintness and humour of their own. The fear is that this peculiar, all pervading, all civilizing 19th century natives should have been improved away altogether, which undoubtedly is the final effect of our boasted civilization upon their simple natures. It is, then, a real comfort to find from the journals of the Challenger that there are still a good many vigorous and even populous survivals of pure savagery, and that gentleman so inclined can see for himself our great circumnavigators saw and described with no much zest. There are still large groups of islands quite innocent of such luxuries as clothes, gunpowder, spirits, and even tobacco. They have pre-historic traditions, using stone kelts, axes, and arrow heads for want of metal, boars' tusks for jewelry, and shells of all sizes for necklaces and armlets. All through that part of the world, evidently for the protection of the women and children, not only from wild beasts, but from human foes, the people still live in the pre historical *pfahlbauten*, or pulpit villages, only to be approached by draw-bridges, consisting of single planks. Their houses, like their manners, are simple enough; but they have arts and a taste of their own. Their canoes, cut out of single trees, are of elaborate and tasteful design, with lofty prows. In the Admiralty Isles the bowls and dishes are almost classic in form; and the general effect of their dwellings is graceful. It is when we come to their persons that we begin to doubt whether these Melanesians be indeed of the same common stock as the more favoured races of man. The natives of New Guinea may be many millions, and are as prenæval as the savage of our novels and pantomimes. It is a remarkable homage that they pay to the higher part of our common nature that while they hold "the human form divine" to be worth some degree of glorification, and paint the body blacker than Nature made it, they devote nearly all their attention to the head and face, which become in their hands marvels of art. In spite of these follies of fashion, one is apt to attribute a certain degree of hard common sense or the guiding of a true instinct to savages; but this is not borne out by the melancholy fact that almost everywhere they are found decaying their teeth, dyeing their gums crimson, and spoiling the form of their mouths altogether by chewing betel or some such stimulant to the salivary organs. Upon the whole, it must be rather for the satisfaction of a humane sentiment or a scientific curiosity than for objects of an æsthetic admiration that an Englishman will visit those regions. Though the men, except in their head-gear, are fairly true to nature, the women do not suggest Paradise or any Golden age. It is said that naked savages never think of the face or recognise grace of expression. Character they do know, but only as shown in the figure and movements. But the form as well as the face of the Melanesian Venus usually exhibits every kind of ugliness, such as our artists ascribe to Envy, Calumny, and the like powers of evil. The distances between the islands visited are, no doubt, much greater to men with no craft larger than the trunk of a tree than they are to a ship like the Challenger; but it is remarkable to find the very great difference as regards the three boats, their arms, and implements, their attire, their manners, and character, between people so near as the natives of New Guinea and those of the Admiralty Isles. Such differences must be of very long growth. One curious and not very pleasant bit of manners seem to have been pretty well maintained at the Admiralty Isles. The people there neither bury, nor burn, nor preserve their dead; they boil them and eat them; and do not seem to have any reserve about it. Indeed, they let the visitor know they would be glad to make a meal of him, if honestly come by.

Everything indicates that we are running a race with kidnappers, traders, and that large part of the human race which look on their fellow-creatures as a prey to be made a profit of in one way or another. These people have already created an almost insuperable bar to communication. Wherever the Challenger appears it is credited with the most hostile intention; and as such ships can only be few among many, the odds are very great against the chance of a better understanding. There, however, is the field of enterprise; there are the people almost too good for us, it may be said, in that they are afraid of evil communications; and there is still the eleventh hour in which the higher humanity can take the lower by the hand and raise it a step or two. Why should there not be more Challengers, cruising to and fro in that vast world of islands among the strange races inhabiting earth's fairest scenes? It is hardly to the purpose to allege the futility or the mischief of all attempts to civilize savages. Captain Cook did good by his visits, very permanent good in some cases, and the mischief deprecated is already in full swing, and will so remain as long as those countless islands are left to Australian kidnappers, British and American traders, Chinese, Malays, and some of the roughest and worst types of the human kind. Something may be rescued from all this waste and decay. The attempt is made by Missionaries, and if any will not quite trust missions, let them show a better way.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW YORK "TAMMANY RING."

(*From the Times' American Correspondent.*)

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

THE proceedings against the late "Tammany Ring" in New York, designed to recover, wherever possible, the plunder taken out of the Treasury, are slowly progressing. An attachment has been issued against the property of Peter B. Sweeny, in New York, valued at nearly Sp. 1,500,000, and it has been seized. Sweeny is now in Europe with his family. An affidavit made by Ingersoll, the "chairmaker," one of the agents of the "Ring" who has turned State's evidence, lays bare the system on which the plunder was divided. The plan, according to this affidavit, was to give 65 per cent. to the "Ring" and 35 per cent. to the person in whose name the bill was made out, and in consideration of this service the latter was permitted to make out the bill on a very generous system, so that on an average but four-sevenths of the 35 per cent. represented actual value. Thus, of Sp. 100 taken out of the Treasury the value received was but Sp. 20, and the balance "plunder." In this way, during the rule of the "Ring," about Sp. 30,000,000 was divided among the Tammany chiefs. Ingersoll's affidavit is a graphic narrative of the plundering. He tells of the conspirators sitting down together behind barred doors at the City Hall, pulling out the warrant which one of them had just received from the Controller, and then figuring out their respective shares. They had frequent quarrels, but these were never disclosed to the public. The earlier bills were dated back so that they carried a large sum for interest, the warrant being for a much greater amount than the original claim. In dividing the plunder in these cases the 35 per cent. of the "supply-men" was only of the principal and not of the interest. Tweed took 25 per cent. of the principal only; Sweeny 10 per cent. of the principal and interest; Connolly (the Controller,) 20 per cent. of principal and interest; Watson, (the auditor), 5 per cent. of principal and interest; and Woodward, who made the calculations, 5 per cent. of principal and interest. This absorbed the principal and 40 per cent. of the interest, and the balance of the latter, Ingersoll supposes, was divided between Watson and Woodward. The system of levying percentages on the "supply-men" began in 1867, and five years later the "Ring" was broken down. Stealing six millions a year for five years, and dividing it among half-a-dozen persons is, however, very good work. Ingersoll, whose father had been supplying the public works previously, went into business for himself about this time, and, waiting upon Tweed and promising allegiance, was referred to Woodward, and with this expert calculator he soon came to terms. It was understood at that time that he was to "put up" 25 per cent. for the "Boss" and 10 per cent. for the Controller, and with this understanding it was agreed that he could have "all the orders he wanted at his own prices." Ingersoll, at the beginning of 1868, opened his "furniture factory," which consisted of an office and a set of tools and in this establishment his chief business was the manufacture of bills for supplies. He called himself indifferently "J. A. Smith," "C. D. Bollar and Co.," "A. G. Miller," and "Ingersoll and Co.," thus varying what otherwise might have been monotonous. For some months affairs ran smoothly, but soon the Treasury got low, and then the "Ring" had to get a "special audit" law authorizing the issue of bonds for the payment of "adjusted claims." This involved the expenditure of money in the Legislature, and to provide for this the officials' toll levied on the "supply-men" was increased from 35 to 55 per cent. The increase was divided between Controller Connolly and Sweeny, who was City Chamberlain, and paid the warrants. Two years subsequently another increase came. Ingersoll being instructed "to make his bills so that 35 per cent. would suffice for himself." When he remarked that 65 per cent. was a pretty large sum to "put up," he was asked, in a tone of surprise, what difference it made to him so long as he got his full claim. Afterwards he was obliged to take in Watson and Woodward, to help to build Tweed's house, all of which was paid for out of the City Treasury by means of fictitious bills, to lend Tweed money, and to finally give him Sp. dolrs. 30,000 worth of furniture. In 1870 a law was passed creating a Commission of four to build the new "Court-house." This was the great job, and Ingersoll was made one of the Commission. When Tweed announced his appointment he told Ingersoll that "this was an outside affair, and he supposed the Commissioners would want to make something out of it for themselves." They met, and Ingersoll said, "All we have to do, gentlemen, is to certify the bills and receive for ourselves about 5 per cent. apiece." Being of the same nature, they all assented. They never held any meeting to audit bills, but signed them separately and without examination. Shortly after Tweed demanded toll of them, to their great chagrin, he complaining that Court-house legislation at Albany came very expensive, and saying he must have 15 per cent. of the Sp. dolrs. 750,000 at that time voted by the Legislature for the completion of the Court-house. Watson then required 10 per cent. for the Controller and 2½ per cent. for himself. In all these operations, outside of the "supply-men," half-a-dozen persons seem to have divided the plunder. The "Ring" was small and compact, but they did not by any means keep all the plunder. They had to pay their supporters liberally to maintain power. Tweed and Connolly were very liberal, and their percentages, though large, were much reduced by the disbursements necessary. Millions were squandered in New York club-houses and gin-shops, and in the Albany Legislature a hungry crowd of small-fry politicians had to be continually paid to keep them subsidized, for they controlled the voters and manipulated the election frauds. The suits brought for the recovery of the plunder, therefore, cannot, even if thoroughly successful, secure more than a small portion of it. The revelations, while disclosing the inner history of probably the greatest plundering scheme of modern times, at the same time show that these thieves, even in their day of wealth and power, were living lives of great anxiety.

THE RISING IMPORTANCE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

IT is curious to observe the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese in their advance towards Western thought and civilization. It is not merely a difference in the rate of progress, although that is sufficiently remarkable. The more deliberative spirit, the less impulsive character of the Chinese, to which may be attributed much of their immobility and slowness to move in any direction but the path of custom, is everywhere apparent. They do move, but with a sluggish step, and not until they have thoroughly worked out in their own minds all the probable consequences. The Japanese, on the contrary, have more of the Malay or Celtic impatience of delay or restraint. They will not stop to consider what may be hereafter; they appreciate at once an immediate object which they desire to seize. Thus, while the Japanese in a single decade have worked a revolution, have restored an ancient sovereignty, while destroying nearly all the feudal orders and institutions of which it formed a part; have adopted railroads and telegraphy, and even changed their costume for hat, coat and trousers in which they appear at singular disadvantage,—the Chinese still carry the Tartar badge of their subjugation the tail with the same stolid complacency as their fathers did before them and neither change costume nor customs in any material way. European ideas and inventions had indeed penetrated in some measure through the national pride, but as it is now that the Chinese have taken to steamships, and are even building them for purposes of both war and peace, but the whole administrative machinery of the country remains unchanged. It was but the other day that we received some startling revelations of palace life at Peking, showing how thoroughly Oriental the whole system of society and Government remains. A young Emperor is allowed to die of a curable disease, either because those about him refused, in their ignorance and prejudice, to resort to means of aid provided by foreign skill, or thought he would be better sent to heaven on the great dragon than left to disturb the existing order of things. It is rumoured that he had shown a restless spirit of inquiry, inquiry, alarming and disturbing to many—that he chafed under the restraint of a Court which forbade the Emperor to move about and see with his own eyes. He died at all events somewhat unexpectedly, as well as prematurely, and when the worst period of his disease was over. Then, again, the two Dowager Empresses, so lately superseded as regents, came to the front, and a child was chosen to succeed, the son of one of the uncles. Thus another long lease of power was secured to one or both of these apparently capable and ambitious women. But a younger Empress, the widow of the boy Emperor just deceased, may have been very much in the way in this family arrangement. She might have given birth to a posthumous son. The life allowed her had soon become too burdensome to be borne, and no one seemed surprised to hear of her death. Her existence was undoubtedly a danger to the elder Empresses and their following since she might have become at any time a centre and rallying point for a palace revolution. Scarcely had she passed away than a rigorous decree appeared in the *Gazette* denouncing certain eunuchs—those dangerous parasites, the opprobrium of Asiatic Courts. Some were condemned to receive 200 strokes of the bamboo, which, if given with will or purpose, would hardly leave much life in the victim; others were made slaves, and banished to the further confines of the Empire towards Ili. What secrets were in their keeping will probably never be known; but their fate points clearly to a state of great uneasiness within the palace walls. Beyond those walls, and in the outer world of Chinese rule and policy, there was foul play to be unmasked, in which Chinese and Burmese, with a convenient wild tribe or two between them, must for the present share the blame. In the meantime, the necessities of a steam fleet are compelling Li-Hung-Chang, the enterprising Governor of Chihli, to commence the working of coal-mines with European machinery and direction. At the same time the Chinese are driven into telegraphy by the troubled state of Formosa and their relations with Japan; and after allowing a line between Foochow, the provincial capital, and Amoy, the port opposite Formosa to be destroyed, they have renewed a contract with a foreign company to proceed with it. In many directions there is evidence that the energies of China are aroused. The latest advices show that a large force is proceeding to the attack of the Atalgh Ghazee, in Eastern Turkistan, with the avowed intent of recovering possession and revenging the slaughter made upon them in 1866. We are told that 400,000 Chinese and Kalmuks were massacred by the Musulmans in the Kashgar territory; while Kuldja, so lately annexed by Russia as a base for her trade with China and Central Asia, had a population of 150,000 nearly all destroyed when the city was taken by the Moslem insurgents. If the Chinese regain this territory, the tragedy will be re-enacted—only the Mahommedans will be the victims; as happened when the Chinese were victors in Shensi and in Yunnan, not a Moslem of either sex or any age will be left alive. This is not only a war for geographical position, but a war of race and religion. Whatever degree of ferocity can be given to the conflict by political ambition and race hatred, intensified by religious fanaticism, we shall witness in operation. It will be a shock of two races and two religions, as well as two systems of government. The combatants will be free to wreak all the pent-up hatreds of a century over one of the fairest fields of Central Asia. A "jewel set in sand" was once the poetical but not untrue description of the valley of Kashgar and Eastern Turkistan until it was desolated by Mongol and Koord, by Buddhist and Moslem, in succession. Under its present ruler it has recovered some of its former beauty and fertility; but there are evil days before its present occupants. If the Russians do not intervene, the prospect is a bad one for Yacoob Beg and his people; nor will it much improve if they do give effective aid, for the price of such service will not be light. Not to Great Britain and our Indian Empire is it a matter of difference what cause Russia may adopt. If Eastern Turkistan fall under Russian influence, not only will our commerce be shut out by Russian tariffs, but Russia will gain access to the slopes of the passes through Afghanistan. It will seem strange and new to many that any movement of the long-despised empire of China can bring danger upon our Indian frontier; but, however strange it may be, it ought not to have been unforeseen by those whose business it is to be well informed on all matters affecting the security of our Indian possessions.

While China thus is moving indeed—and only too fast for our peace or security—Japan is effecting an exchange of islands with Russia in the Pacific which may not be altogether indifferent to us in its results. The half of Sagalien opposite the mouth of the Amoor long coveted and nibbled at by the Russians, and in fact been surrendered in exchange for the Kurile islands, which are not likely to be of any particular value to their possessors, whoever they may be. It is very natural that Russia should have desired the undivided possession of Sagalien, which in some degree commands the entrance to the Amoor and the adjoining ports on the coast. But it has no harbour, and in other respects is of no value, except in the possession of coal, a commodity which the Russians will turn to account as the Japanese never did. They do not want it, however, having abundant coal within their own islands. But it does not follow that, because it matter-led little to Japan who possessed the southern half, or even the whole, of Sagalien, it is equally indifferent to other nations. To China it is not without a certain interest. Over the Pacific and along these shores will pass the great commerce of the future between East and West, and the whole of the Southern Islands, where our Australian empire is rapidly developing. This latest acquisition of Russia will give her the basis she wanted for a new development of her fleet on the Pacific and her trade in the China Seas, equally valuable in peace and war. Altogether, it is impossible not to see how rapidly both China and Japan are becoming countries capable of exercising great influence on European relations and interests. For this reason, if for no other, it is needful that they should be carefully studied, and each step they take intelligently noted. As regards Japan more especially, it behoves us to beware. Not that the rulers or people are hostile, but that they are both moving on a rapid gradient and at great speed. They move too fast, too impulsively and unreflectively, to be safe neighbours or allies, and may plunge into irreparable mischief to themselves or to others at any time. Some of their recent movements in the direction of representative government and a free press are sufficiently interesting in themselves, and sufficiently important in their bearing on national development to deserve attention in Europe. On another occasion we may be able to show the direction their progress is taking and its probable ends.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE IN AMERICA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE reckless improvidence with which our local governments of all kinds heap debt upon debt has long been a subject of anxious concern to thoughtful observers, and has at last induced the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to attempt to stop the evil. His proposal is a mild one, but in principle at least it asserts the right of the State to prevent the extravagance of local bodies, and on this ground it gives offence to the associated municipal corporations, who very plainly told the Chancellor of the Exchequer by deputation the other day that they resented his interference with their wasting of the public money, and announced their intention to oppose his bill by all the means in their power. The abuse with which Sir S. Northcote is tentatively dealing has assumed immense proportions in the States of the American Union, and several of the Governments are endeavouring to eradicate it in a very vigorous manner. The Governor of New York State a few weeks ago sent to the Legislature a special message on the subject, in which he set out the statistics to show the enormity of the evil to which he is calling attention. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently had a bill before it on the same question, in which some very radical proposals are made. In the first place, the bill proposes that every local government in the State shall in future be compelled to meet the current expenses of every year out of the revenue of the year. Partly to induce a false belief of economical administration, and partly to cover the frauds of the local bodies, it has become almost universally customary throughout the United States not to provide sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenditure; that is to say, intentionally to frame under-estimates. The accumulated deficits thus purposely allowed after a while amount to a sum so large as to forbid the thought of immediate liquidation. They are then funded and added to the permanent debt. It will be recollected that it was in this way chiefly the Tammany Ring so exorbitantly increased the debt of New York city in a few years. The Massachusetts Bill, to which we have alluded, proposed to make this practice illegal; another proposal was to limit severely the power of a local government to incur debt. We do not know the fate of this bill, but it was recommended unanimously by the Judiciary Committee, and was well received on its introduction; and several States have already on their statute-books similar Acts.

While the Massachusetts bill was under discussion the *Boston Journal* published statistics which prove very clearly the necessity for some measure of prevention. In the year 1870 the real and personal property of the towns and cities of the State was valued at £283,625,455; in 1874 the valuation had risen to £366,320,233. In 1870 the taxation of these towns and cities amounted to £4,384,514; in 1874 it had risen to £5 710,121. In 1870 the aggregate debts of the same towns and cities amounted to £6,965,372; in 1874 they had risen to £16,585,849. In other words, in the four years following the last census the valuation of the real and personal property of all the towns and cities in the State had increased 29 per cent., but during the same interval the taxation of the same towns and cities had increased 31½ per cent., and the aggregate debt had actually increased 130 per cent. Massachusetts, as the reader knows, is the best governed of the American States and its people most thrifty. Yet in four short years the debts of its towns and cities have been multiplied 2½ times. No doubt much of this new debt was incurred for real improvements; but it is obvious that if this rate of growth were maintained for only a few years, while the growth of wealth is comparatively so slow, the towns would be plunged in bankruptcy. And if this is the case in Massachusetts, it is easy to imagine how matters are elsewhere. For New York the message of Governor Tilden, to which we referred above, gives some statistics, which, though only partial, prove that there the growth of debt must be far more rapid than in Massachusetts. Governor Tilden gives the figures for the cities only; that is to say, he omits both towns and counties; but in the census reports of 1870 the cities and towns are grouped together. An exact comparison cannot, therefore, be instituted between the two years. But it can be shown, nevertheless, that the growth of debt must be alarmingly great. In 1870 the aggregate debts of both towns and cities in New York State amounted to £21,198,793; in 1874 the debts of the cities alone amounted to £35,131,457. In the four years, that is, the debts of the cities alone had increased so exorbitantly that they exceeded the debts of both towns and cities at the beginning of the period by very nearly £14 000,000 sterling. This shows for the cities alone an increase of 66 per cent. on the debts of both cities and towns. For New York city the debt amounts in round numbers to £23,000,000 sterling, being at the rate of a little over £20 per head of the population. For Brooklin the debt is £7,000,000, and nearly £15 per head. For Poughkeepsie the debt is £100,000, being at the rate of £16 10s. per head. Of all the cities of the State there is only one, Lockport, without a debt. The largest debt is, of course, that of New York, the next largest that of Brooklyn, and the smallest that of Schenectady, which amounts to £22,200. But relatively to the population the lowest debt is that of Oswego, which is at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per head.

THE LAST OF LOUISE LATEAU.

ABOUT a year ago much excitement was produced especially in Catholic circles, by the publication in the Ultramontane *Germania* of an account of a visit paid by the editor, Herr Majunke, who was a member of the Prussian Diet, to Louise Lateau at Boir-l'Haine. Herr Majunke vouched in the most positive manner for the truth of his narrative, which was only a description of what he had himself seen, and in confirmation of the strange facts of which he spoke he adduced the testimony of Professor Schwann, a distinguished physiologist of the University of Liége. Although Professor Schwann, in a communication to the well-known German savant Virchow, shortly afterwards gave a formal denial to the statements thus adduced, the *Germania* maintained the accuracy of its statements, and the authority of the Liege Professor continued to be employed by Catholic writers in proof of the miracle which the case was alleged to constitute. Louise Lateau has since been a corner-stone of the faith, and her performances have been the means of misleading thousands of simple and credulous people. For there can no longer be any pretence of doubt that the whole affair is a miserable deception, for which certain dignitaries of the Catholic Church are responsible, the girl herself being probably more sinned against than sinning. She is the unhappy victim of a disease well known to physiologists, a disease intensified through the influence of her spiritual superiors, who have no doubt persuaded her of the reality of that which he had declared had no existence He appealed to the Bishop of Tournai, and received a letter dated February 25, 1875, expressing regret that Herr Majunke had used his authority, but hoping no more would be said on the subject. M. Dechamps, also added his solicitations that the Professor should remain silent. "Now," says M. Schwann, "what can I do alone in presence of a man who says what is false (referring to Canon Respilleux's falsification of his testimony to Herr Majunke)? The proofs who should help me by their evidence refuse. Happily, I possess written proofs of what I allege, which amply suffice to take the place of the evidence which is withheld." The Professor need not alarm himself. It is scarcely probable that the Ultramontanes who have made such good use of his visit to Bois-d'Haine will now contradict him. His narrative has put an end to the Louise Lateau mystification, except with those who are determined to believe it at all hazards. Meanwhile, the question raised by the *Independance Belge* is worth attention: Is it lawful to make dangerous experiments on a living person? If it is lawful it certainly is not moral; for of the cruelty of keeping a hysterical girl carefully isolated from all means of cure, while her malady is intensified by the ecclesiastical dignitaries who attend on her, there can be only one opinion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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